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CURRENT EVENTS.

A dispatch, dated the 16th, was received from Gen. Howard at the War Department, on the 19th, stating that the larger portion of the hostile Indians had fled eastward toward the buffalo country, and were being pursued by him. On the previous day Joseph sent word to Gen. Howard that he wanted to surrender, but as his intention evidently was only to gain time by negotiations so that he could get off safely with his command, the only terms offered him were unconditional and immediate surrender. The official list of killed and wounded in the battles of the 11th and 12th, near Clearwater, shows 12 soldiers killed and 23 wounded, of whom four have since died, including Capt. Bancroft, of the Fourth Artillery.

At a recent Cabinet session, the Secretary of War read several telegrams and letters from Gen. Ord, in which he reports at length the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government having promised to put a stop to raids across that river, no further action will be taken by our Government for the present, in the hope that the Mexican authorities will be able to fulfill their promises and thus prevent any invasion of Mexican territory by the United States forces. Gen. Ord, in his dispatches, expresses the opinion that affairs are progressing favorably, and he believes that marauding parties can be broken up without involving a disturbance of our international relations.

A general suspension of operations is anticipated in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the operating companies having, it is said, determined on closing all the mines very soon in order to restrict the coal supply. Thousands of miners will be thrown out of employment, and the outlook is gloomy for the preservation of peace and order in the districts where the mining population is preponderant.

The fertile valleys of Chilo and Tumbaco, in Ecuador, have been devastated by a terrible volcanic eruption, followed by a flood which lapped up what the volcano left. The eruption occurred on the morning of the 26th of June, and the City of Latacunga was almost swept out of existence, many lives being lost by the sudden inundation. A curious feature of the affair was the transportation of ashes to a point 600 miles from the volcano.

Gen. Beauregard has published a letter, expressing his entire confidence, from personal examination, in the ultimate success of the jetty project.

It is reported from Galveston that the cotton-worm has appeared in considerable numbers at different points in the valleys of the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, Nueces and Trinity Rivers, causing great apprehension among the planters.

Ex-Gov. Tilden, of New York, sailed for Europe on the 18th, to remain until October.

The yearly review of trade issued by the British Customs Commissioners shows that the United States has resumed the position of the chief source of the cotton supply, much to the detriment of India, which sent 965,000 cwt. less in 1876 than in 1875.

The Governor of West Virginia, on the 18th, finding himself unable with the State militia at his command to quell the riotous strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphed to the President for a force of United States troops to assist the State authorities in maintaining the law. After consultation with the Secretary of War, the President was inclined to doubt whether the exigency was of such a nature as to warrant the exercise of Federal authority, but upon ascertaining that the United States mails had been delayed and stopped by the rioters, it was decided to accede to the request of the Governor, and accordingly orders were issued for the 2d Artillery, numbering about 312 men, under command of Gen. French, to proceed at once to Martinsburg. The President at the same time issued a proclamation, ordering the rioters to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes. The effect of the President's proclamation, backed by United States troops, tended to quiet affairs somewhat, and on the 19th freight trains were dispatched both east and west from Martinsburg and arrived safely at Baltimore and Cumberland. The strikers showed no signs of capitulating, however, and all trains were strongly guarded. It is said that the citizens along the line of the road generally sympathize with the strikers, so far as concerned all orderly resistance to the proposed reduction of wages.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strike had extended on the 20th over nearly the entire length of the road and branches. At Baltimore, several of the Company's buildings were burned by incendiaries. The military were called out, and their appearance in the streets was the signal for an attack by the rioters, who assailed them with stones and other missiles. The military fired several volleys into the crowd, killing 10 persons and wounding many others, most of them being merely passers-by. The officer in command says that several of the militiamen had been knocked down with brickbats, and that several pistol

shots had been fired at them, and that his men fired without orders, under great provocation. The whole city was wild with excitement. At Grafton, West Virginia, the strikers were joined by some 400 unemployed miners and much trouble was anticipated. At Piedmont, an incendiary proclamation was issued by the strikers, threatening the lives of all officials who attempted to thwart the plans of the strikers. At Newark, O., the strikers were so turbulent that a call was made on the State militia to preserve order.

The freight-train men on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad struck on the 19th, their grievance being an order issued by the company increasing the number of cars in a train and lengthening the trip for a day's work. All freight trains arriving in the yard at Pittsburgh were embargoed by the strikers, although passenger trains were allowed to proceed without interference. At a meeting of the Train-men's Union, held on the evening of the 19th, a general strike was determined upon, the issue to be the revocation of the obnoxious train order, and also the re-establishment of wages paid prior to the reduction of June 1.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 20th, issued a proclamation to the railroad strikers at Pittsburgh, enjoining good behavior, and at the same time ordered out an entire division of the National Guard to enforce his commands. No collision occurred, but the railroad company were unable to move freight or stock trains during the day. The strike also extended to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and to the Erie Railway at Hornellsville.

There was quite an exciting run on some of the Chicago savings banks on the 18th and 19th, which was met by the banks taking advantage of the rule requiring 30 and 60 days' notice for the withdrawal of time deposits. It is believed that this united action of the banks checked what would otherwise have been a regular panic among the small depositors.

The promoters of the Liberian emigration scheme in South Carolina have enrolled the names of over 40,000 persons, men, women and children. The first installment will leave the coming fall, proceeding direct to Monrovia, a 10-days' voyage, whence they will go by inland water 25 miles to where the country begins to rise. There they will settle and work up the hills into the country beyond the malarial belt. It is asserted that men of prominence and wealth in England have become interested, and that the association have received encouraging letters from such sources.

A Washington correspondent publishes a rumor current there that certain members of the Republican Committee, holding Federal appointments, intend to disobey the President and decline to retire from either of the two positions. It is their purpose to carry the matter to the Senate, with the expectation that this branch of the Government will not suspend Federal officers who are members of the National Committee.

The mercantile failures for the last quarter, according to the Dun & Barlow statistics, amount to \$45,000,000, and for the six months to a wife under \$100,000,000, against \$108,415,000 in the same months of 1876. The compiler thinks mercantile capital in this country has shrunk 25 per cent. since the beginning of 1876.

All the arrangements have been made for the assemblage of all the Governors of States and Territories at Philadelphia, Aug. 25. The grand reception will take place in Independence Hall on the 26th. There will be an American dinner at Philadelphia, the food being cooked in distinctively American style, the table set with American wares and cutlery, and the wines native. The Exhibition and other lions of the Quaker City having been visited, the Governors will leave on Saturday for Cape May. On Monday they will go to New York, where Gov. Robinson and Mayor Ely will be the hosts during the three days of their stay. The grand dinner there will be served in foreign style. Mayor Rice will extend the hospitalities of Boston and Lowell, and the surviving Governors will be invited to partake of a mixed dinner, wherein will be combined all that is excellent in the cookery of America and Europe. The trip may be extended to Washington, but this is not yet decided upon.

The road-agents appear to be making a regular business of overhauling the Deadwood stages. On the night of the 18th the down stage was twice stopped by these gentlemen near the Cheyenne River, and the up stage also met the same fate. There was no treasure aboard of either, but the passengers were forced to hand over their wallets and watches.

A dispatch from Rio Grande City, Texas, 21st, to the Galveston News, says that great excitement prevails on account of the arrest there, by Col. Price, of the United States Army, of Gen. Escobedo and staff. The latter was just getting ready to cross the river,

and was expecting a lot of arms by boat.

The English garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta are to be largely reinforced, and the British fleet in Eastern waters is also to be strengthened. On the 22d, orders were issued for the Second, Eighth and Sixteenth Regiment to embark immediately for foreign service, and other regiments were ordered to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation. Rumors were current in London that the Government will, if necessary, protect Constantinople from falling into the hands of the Russians.

MINOR NOTES.

Bartholomew T. Beauregard, late Collector of the Second Internal Revenue District of Louisiana, is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of Government funds.

A tornado, accompanied by hail, swept over portions of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, New York, on the afternoon of the 17th. Trees, fences and barns were destroyed, and acres of corn and oats cut down.

A collision took place on the 17th between the riotous railroad strikers at Martinsburg, W. Va., and the military, in which several volleys of shots were exchanged. One of the rioters was killed and several wounded, and one soldier was wounded.

The Bremen Bank of St. Louis suspended on the 17th. Its deposits amount to about \$300,000, which are said to be amply secured.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at Riviere St. Louis, Quebec, at 3 o'clock a. m. on the 17th, lasting about 20 seconds.

A deadwood dispatch of the 18th says: The Cheyenne and Deadwood stage was again stopped last night near Cheyenne River by six road-agents, who robbed the five passengers of all their valuables. The treasure-box was rifled, but contained nothing of value to the robbers. A company of cavalry were placed at Hot Creek and patrol the dangerous parts of the road.

At an early hour on the morning of the 17th, the house of Wm. Anderson, near Worthville, Carroll County, Ky., was fired by an incendiary. A daughter, 16 years old, being awakened by the noise, went to the front door, opened it, and immediately several shots were fired, eleven shots taking effect upon the girl, who died at noon. No motive for the deed is known.

F. R. West & Sons' Bank (formerly the National State Bank), at Des Moines, Iowa, closed its doors on the 18th. It was badly crippled by the failure of B. F. Allen, and had never recovered.

A Walla Walla dispatch of the 17th reports the killing by the Indians of three more men and one girl on Cow Creek. Fifty Spokane Indians have gone to join Joseph's band.

The People's Bank of Newport, Pa., was robbed of \$5,000 in money and \$1,500 in bonds on the night of the 18th.

The house of David Graves, at Brandywine Springs, Del., was robbed on the night of the 18th of \$11,000 in United States bonds, \$100 in cash, and valuable jewelry.

Stephen Boyd, colored, bitten three months ago by a dog, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 19th, with hydrophobia, no symptom of that disease having occurred until the previous day. The dog which bit him was not mad.

Bayard Taylor has accepted the appointment of Minister to Russia.

Gen. David S. Stanley, Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry, has preferred charges against Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, alleging that he committed perjury in his testimony in the Belknap investigation.

The business portion of Owensboro, Ky., was burned on the night of the 18th. Loss from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The banking-house of J. G. Easton, at Hannibal, Mo., suspended on the 21st. It is stated that creditors will ultimately be paid in full.

The steamer Golden Rule, engaged in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, was sunk near Omega, Miss., on the 21st and will probably be a total loss.

The daring Capt. Crapo and wife, who started out from New Bedford on a voyage across the Atlantic in a whale-boat, arrived at Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, on the 21st.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The following is the Russian official account of the crossing of the Balkans: "Gen. Gourko, with an advance guard of cavalry, infantry and artillery, has crossed the Balkans. On July 14 he surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the outlet of the pass near the village of Khankoi. Gen. Gourko is now marching upon Kasanlik, in rear of the enemy, who occupies the fortress of Shipka. He reported that he had taken by Turkish monitors on Sistova bridge is untrue.

News of the 18th confirms the reported capture of Nikopolis by the Russians. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turna-Magurelli contributed. A correspondent at Nikopolis telegraphs: "I am told there were 3,000 Turks killed and wounded in the engagement which preceded the capture of this town. Four or five acres were devastated by a conflagration which occurred before the surrender." Another account says that the Russians captured 6,500 Turks and forty pieces of artillery, besides two monitors. The Russian loss in killed and wounded was very large.

The disposition of the Russian forces, on the 19th, was stated to be about as follows: Five divisions, comprising 24,000 men, are in the Dobruza, 70,000 are operating against the quadrilateral, 30,000 are in the Balkans, 34,000 at Nikopolis and Plevna, and 25,000 in Roumania. It is officially announced from Constantinople that Abdul Kerim has been dismissed, and Mehmed Ali appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army. The dismissal of Redif Pasha, Minister of War, is reported probable, but not yet officially confirmed. Mehmed Ali is said to be a Prussian, whose real name is Chuleberg.

It was reported on the 20th that the Turks had ordered a levy of troops en masse in the province of Adrianople. Hobart Pasha has been ordered to bombard all places of importance on the Russian coast of the Black Sea.

The Russian cavalry were reported on the 21st to be at Philippopolis, only 86 miles from Adrianople. A 10 hours' engagement took place near Plevna, in which the Russians were badly defeated.

LABOR VERSUS CAPITAL.

Extensive Strikes Inaugurated on the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads—The Disaffection Spreading—Fighting at Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Other Places—Many Lives Sacrificed and Much Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—The railroad strike reached a tragical climax this afternoon. Nearly 2,000 troops from Philadelphia arrived at 3 o'clock. At 3:40 o'clock, they left the Union Depot for the scene of disturbance at the Twenty-eighth Street crossing, reaching the first crossing, preceded by the Sheriff and his posse, armed with clubs and batons. The crossing was reached shortly after 4, at which time an immense crowd had congregated at that point. The hillside was literally black with people, a vast majority of whom had been attracted to the spot by mere curiosity. No demonstration was made until the Black Hussars, of Philadelphia, were dismounted, and ordered to clear the Twenty-eighth Street crossing of the crowds. The moment the Hussars attempted to execute the order they were assailed by stones and bricks, and a shower of stones upon the soldiers. A number of the latter were seriously injured, and their companions, goaded to desperation, commenced firing with their revolvers and shotguns. The first shot fired above the heads of the crowd, which now became a mob, but the shower of stones continued, with an occasional shot from a revolver. Then the soldiers fired another volley, this time aimed directly into the crowd, the result, as was subsequently ascertained, being the death of three persons. Three of the killed were women, and of the wounded a large proportion were women and children who were among the spectators on the hillside. The soldiers were among the killed or injured. The military were soon left in undisturbed possession of the crossing, and the mob retreated toward the Arsenal, where they were treated in capturing two pieces of artillery. They also broke into a number of gunshops and carried off a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

The city at this time was in a condition of complete anarchy, and the excitement was indescribable. The rioters, to the number of 3,000 or more, marched down Fifth Avenue with drums beating and flags flying. They proceeded on their way, and at this point, they will have their own way. The Police Commissioners to-night, in regular session, resolved not to allow any troops to enter or depart from the city to-morrow.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton officers have issued a proclamation to the men, stating that the old wages will be restored and asking that things proceed under the old regime. Railroad men believe this example will be followed by other roads and trouble here be averted.

AT NEWARK, OHIO.

NEWARK, O., July 21.—The shop-men joined the strike this morning. It is reported that the troops fraternize with the strikers and refuse to fire upon them. Gov. Young is telegraphing to Cincinnati and other points for troops.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Two or three hundred employees attended a meeting at the round-house of the Bee Line this morning. A committee was appointed to notify the men at the other end that they intended to proceed on their way to work, and no trouble is anticipated until the result of the conference is known.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The conference held this morning between a committee of employees and the President of the Vandalia Road was broken off at 11:30 a. m., and the strike commenced at 12 o'clock. The strikers include all the shop men, and the machinists at the round-house. The Indianapolis and St. Louis men have followed the Vandalia, and no freight trains will be moved after 12 o'clock between Indianapolis and St. Louis. No violence or destruction of property is anticipated. The Vincennes men have also fallen into line.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 21.—To-night at 8 o'clock a strike was inaugurated on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at this point. The entire police force is assembled at the depot to repress violence. The Light Guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service at a moment's notice.

AT VINCENTS, IND.

VINCENNES, IND., July 21.—The Ohio and Mississippi brakemen opened the strike here this afternoon. No freight trains have gone east since noon. Arriving trains are carefully side-tracked and stripped of links and pins.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, July 22.—At a meeting of railroad employees held to-day, it was resolved to inaugurate a general strike on the roads leading east from here, to commence at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE STRIKE AT ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, July 23.—This is a general strike among all freight men. The strikers have full possession of the yard and will allow no freight trains to go out on any road. The men employed in the Missouri Car Works, 500 in number, joined the strikers, as did also the men in the Cairo Short-line shops.

AT ELGIN, N. Y.

ELGIN, N. Y., July 21.—On account of the strike on the Erie, at Hornellsville, all traffic is suspended on the road west of Corning. Trains run to that point from the east, and are made up there going east. The military are in possession of Hornellsville.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—President Hayes, in response to a request of Governor Carroll, for Federal assistance, has ordered troops from Fort McHenry to Baltimore. The President also issued a proclamation, ordering the rioters in Maryland to disperse. The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at New York, to proceed at once to Baltimore and assume personal command of all troops at that point.

STRIKE ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—A meeting of the employees of the Central and Hudson River Railroads was held at the Capitol City to-night. Resolutions were adopted demanding a general increase of 25 per cent. in the wages of employees. A committee was appointed to communicate with Vanderbilt, and in case the demand is not complied with they will strike to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. They then proceeded to the Albany shops, and demanded that the men shall strike. The Governor has issued orders to have all National Guards prepared for active service.

Progress of the Strike.

The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad became general on the 23d. At Philadelphia all trains were abandoned by the men at 3 o'clock, and the strike occurred. At West Philadelphia, however, the strikers burned an oil train. At Reading a number of cars were burned, the tracks torn up, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge

across the Schuylkill was burned. The object in destroying the bridge is believed to have been to prevent the passage of troops through the city to Harrisburg and points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Altoona the strikers had full possession of the road, and a train of soldiers was switched off and held, the soldiers making no resistance. At Harrisburg the strikers stopped a train containing soldiers, and the police were also stopped while taking a rioter to the station-house.

On the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern the freight firemen and brakemen struck on the 23d, all freight traffic being suspended between Toledo and Buffalo. The strike also extended to the Philadelphia and Erie and the Erie and Pittsburgh Roads.

At Columbus, O., on the 23d, 300 railroad strikers visited the rolling-mill and other factories and compelled the employees to quit work until the wages were restored.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line on the 23d acceded to the demands of employees for a restoration of former wages.

At Cleveland, O., on the 23d, all the shop men and train men of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway quitted.

At Zanesville, O., on the 23d, the railroad strikers compelled other laborers to quit work and join them.

The Union Railway and Transit Company at St. Louis informed their operatives on the 23d that the reduction of wages recently announced would not be carried into effect.

The Union Pacific Railway on the same day issued a similar timely notice to their employees.

The Missouri Pacific stopped a strike on their road at St. Louis, on the 23d, by according to the demands of the employees for a restoration of wages paid prior to Jan. 1 last, since which date there have been two reductions.

At East Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of the 23d, the mob fired the Lake Shore point-shop and a number of cars. The Western Militia Company were driven from their quarters after wounding a number of rioters. Some of the company were shot by the mob, who had gained possession of the company's arms.

President Hayes issued another proclamation on the 23d, directed against the Pennsylvania rioters.

Cincinnati organized a vigilance committee on the 23d.

The War Department, on the 23d, ordered all available troops at Fort Leavenworth to be dispatched to St. Louis.

KANSAS NEWS.

It has been ordered by the State Board of Equalization that the real and personal assessment of the several counties named hereafter be equalized for the year 1877, by adding to the total assessment of these counties as returned by the County Clerks, the following rate per cent., to-wit: Elk 2 per cent., Jewell 1-3 of 1 per cent., Johnson 5-13 per cent., Marion 8 per cent., Miami 1 per cent., Montgomery 2 per cent., Neosho 2 per cent., Osage 5 per cent., Pottawatomie 3 per cent., Marshall 10 per cent., Nemaha 11 per cent., Butler 7 per cent., Crawford 12 per cent., Sedgwick 3 per cent. It was ordered that the following percentage be deducted from the assessment of the following named counties: Brown, 10 per cent.; Waudette, 3-8-10 per cent. It was ordered further that the assessment of Rush County, in the sum of \$176,038.85, as returned upon the abstract of assessment of the County Clerk of that county for the year 1877, be and is hereby declared the equalized assessment of said county for the year 1877. The changes made above are upon the assessment of 1877, but are only equal to the changes made by the State Board of 1876. Last year the changes were made at a given rate per acre; this year a given rate per cent. The total assessment of the State will amount to about \$135,500,000, as against \$133,500,000 in 1876. Below is a list of valuation of the personal property of each county in the State:

County.	Amount.	County.	Amount.
Adair	\$2,260.00	Lincoln	\$13,241.00
Anderson	25,175.00	Leavenworth	87,389.00
Allen	27,254.00	Marion	22,839.00
Atchison	28,232.00	Miami	21,531.00
Barton	20,373.00	Missouri	24,236.00
Bourbon	24,232.00	Nebraska	465,394.00
Barton	22,516.17	Morris	217,648.50
Barbour	87,649.18	McPherson	355,156.83
Bellevue	1,548.00	Republic	72,297.31
Bellevue	35,673.83	Nemaha	465,394.00
Blue	17,148.00	Osage	57,174.00
Boonville	281,267.00	Osborne	167,215.00
Butler	309,297.94	Osborne	1,377.01
Cass	175,980.00	Pottawatomie	216,733.00
Cherokee	361,261.00	Pawnee	430,067.50
Cherokee	204,727.00	Pottawatomie	696,134.00
Cherokee	1,548.00	Rush	216,733.00
Chester	424,116.04	Rush	29,111.80
Chester	180,732.00	Reno	214,584.00
Chester	101,474.73	Riley	484,047.00
Chester	36,763.21	Russell	130,105.00
Chester	60,584.00	Saline	37,079.00
Chester	54,235.00	Saline	119,936.00
Chester	420,744.83	Saline	34,629.50
Chester	251,236.00	Shawnee	216,733.00
Chester	22,369.00	Shawnee	214,584.00
Chester	225,466.00	Shawnee	1,159,945.00
Chester	251,236.00	Shawnee	216,733.00
Chester	467,287.00	Shawnee	256,431.00
Chester	699,611.00	Shawnee	229,187.00
Chester	435,284.00	Shawnee	229,187.00
Chester	435,284.00	Shawnee	229,187.00

There are 18 county normal institutes now in session, and others organizing every day.

RIPPE peaches, grown in Chatauqua County, were for sale in abundance on the 4th of July at Sedan.

According to the Assessor's returns, Lawrence property has depreciated about \$80,000 in the last year—the principal decrease being in the bank and building associations.

GALENA, Cherokee County, is the name of the Post-office to which you should address letters for those in the Short Creek lead mines.

The State Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners have purchased at par for the benefit of the sinking fund, \$4,289 of State stock, due in 1885.

SALATHIEL MCANULTY, of Lyon, Rice County, committed suicide by shooting himself on the 8th; cause, grief on account of the death of his wife.

The School Commissioners can not purchase any more school bonds, as they are now 2 cents above par. In the last 6 months the bonds advanced in price 10 per cent.

This State Superintendent of Insurance on the 9th revoked the authority heretofore granted to the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to do business in this State.

JOHN LUKER was killed by lightning in Hayes Township, McPherson County, the night of the 7th. This is the 4th person in Kansas whose death by lightning occurred on that night.

LARGE flocks of bobolinks have made their appearance in the western part of the State, where they feed upon young grasshoppers. This is the first time they were ever known to appear in this State.

The Commissioners of Harvey County have given a bounty of \$1 for each wolf, coyote, wild-cat or Fox scalp, and five cents each for rabbit scalp, as provided for by law passed last winter.

THERE are thousands of young prairie chickens this year in every neighborhood. The increase in the bird family is not so much due to the beneficial influence of the game law, as to the fact that the grass was not burned on the prairie.

OLLIE BARNES, a young man well known in Leavenworth, while washing a buggy in Five Mile Creek, on the 19th, was seized with a fit, and falling into the water, was drowned.

ON the 10th, the 16-year-old daughter of J. G. Brerly, a farmer of Osborne County, was missed by her father, who went into the woods to search for her. After several hours' hunt the girl was found wandering alone in a crazed condition, and, on examination, it was discovered that she had been badly bitten in several places by a rattlesnake. She died in a short time in great agony.

The first payment of money was made by the State on the 10th for the services of the State Fish Commissioner. The duties of the Commissioner are to look up the means of rendering the lakes and streams of the State more productive, and to see to the enforcement of the law against catching fish with seine or net during the months of April, May and June; and against fishing near a ferry at any time; also to compel the construction of highways where dams obstruct the passage of fish.

The largest colored colony in America is now locating in the great Solomon Valley, in Graham County, this State. Mr. Smith, the President of the Colony, is a colored man, and has lived for the last three years in the Solomon Valley. A post-office under the name of Woodman has been established on the north side of the South Fork of the Solomon River, near the line of Graham and Rooks Counties. By the first of September the managers expect to have houses erected representing every branch of mercantile business, together with other public buildings.

An inspection of the foreign seeds and grains on exhibition in the Museum of the Board of Agriculture discloses the ugly fact that many of them are alive with destructive insects, while those raised in our own State are free from the pest. It is the opinion of the Secretary that the importation and indiscriminate distribution of foreign seeds and grains by the Commission of Agriculture at Washington, has caused more damage to the farming interests of the country than the department under which he presides has accomplished in good.